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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for tion wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purposa

Porto Rico To-day.

A series of articles describing present conditions in our annexed island of Porto Rico is begun in THE SUN this morning. The conclusions are reached by the simple process of ascertaining the facts in the first place. The picture shown is that of Porto Rico under American government, in contrast with Porto Rico under the imperialletic rule of Spain.

The misrepresentation of the actual state of things in Porto Rico that began at the time when the tariff bill was before Congress culminated in this masterpiece of mendacity in the Democratic national platform:

"We denounce the Porto Rico law enacted by a Re publican Congress against the protest and opposition of the Democratic minority as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the national good faith. It imposes upon the people of Porto Rico a government without their consent and taxation without representation. It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the Commanding General of our Army, which the Porto Ricans welcomed to a peaceful and unresisted occupation of their island. It doomed to poverty and distress a people whose helplessness appeals with peculiar force to our justice and

The impudent statement that the nation's organic law has been violated in the legislation for Porto Rico need not concern us now. The Courts of the United States are taking care of that branch of the subject. But for the equally impudent assertion that the practical and material result of the enactment of the Porto Rican tariff has been to doom the people of the island to poverty and distress the only answer is the facts of the case, and the facts as they are THE SUN now offers to the people.

Story of a Great Railroad.

Our Bryanite contemporary, the Louisville Courier-Journal, has just told conspicuously the very interesting story of the Union Pacific Railroad, a recent instance of regeneration of a great prostrate property that has few parallels. "And yet," continues this follower of the Nebraska Wrecker, "the Union Pacific is only a type of the prosperity reported by nearly all the railroads of this country." Only a type! All are prosperous.

(2348 B. C.) Millions of dollars are being distributed ceeded by the "Great" Yu, and then the by the railroads throughout American rulers grew steadily feebler and more dissobank accounts because of the healthy state lute until at last KEE, the worst of the lot, of business. If BRYAN were elected and was driven from power by a popular uprisfree silver, Bryanism's supreme promise, ing; and in 1766 B.C., Tano, the leader of were enacted, this railroad prosperity the revolution, was made the first Emperor would go to smash, for the reason that of a new line, called the Shang dynasty. receipts would come in in fifty-cent dollars. Simultaneously with his reign Moses was It would be beyond the power of the railborn, according to the received Biblical roads to raise the rates so as to meet the chronology, and the Exodus of the Israelites cut in the value of their receipts. There took place during the more vigorous period would be such a general crash that the of the Shang dynasty. thousands of passengers who had enjoyed momentary advantage of halved fares would wish that they had paid double

It will be better to preserve the national money standard intact. Stick to honest money and let the good times go on.

Brown Univers ty.

As we have lately pointed out, nearly all of the institutions devoted to the higher education, which were founded in New England before the beginning of the nineteenth century, have undergone remarkable expansion since the close of the Civil War. Among the seats of learning most conspicuous for progress is Brown University, which, although it does not include a law school, a medical school or a theological school, has no fewer than eighty-nine instructors and officials, while the students number 868, including 152 registered in the women's college. This institution the congregation of the LORD," as the Bible is a university in the true mediæval sense, | tells us. that the enjoyment of its opportunities is not restricted to a particular locality, but is open to the world. Naturally, the mafority of its students come from Rhode Island, but Massachusetts contributes 195 | The horrible method by which he accomand New York 52, while twenty-four other States are represented, besides the District of Columbia and the Indian Territory; there are students too from Ontario and Nova Scotia, from Cuba, Greece and Burmah.

Brown University is a firm upholder of the principle that the degree of Bachelor of Arts should retain its traditional significance, and should be conferred only on those graduates who can prove that they possess a considerable knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages and literature. An applicant for admission to the college, who intends to pursue the course leading to an A. B. degree, must pass an examination in the whole of XENOPHON'S "Anabasis," or in four books of the "Anabasis" and three of Homer, and he must be able to write Greek prose. He must also be thoroughly conversant with the history of Greece to the death of ALEXANDER. In LORD commanded Moses; and they slew all the Latin he must pass an examination on four books of CASAR'S "Gallie War." on 2.500 lines of OVID, on two "Orations" of CICERO and on six books of the "Aneid." and he must be able to translate at sight extracts from any of these works, and also to turn passages of English narrative into Latin prose. He must likewise be their goods. familiar with Roman history to the end of the reign of MARCUS AURELIUS. Applicants for admission, who intend to pursue the course leading to the A. B. degree, must, moreover, pass an examination in either French or German.

It must not be inferred that the doors of Brown University are shut against those who have no wish to study Greek, or even against those who are ignorant of both the classical tongues. An applicant for admission, who intends to pursue any of the courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Philosophy, Bachelor of Science, Civil Engineer or Mechanical Engineer. need not offer Greek, nor need he even offer Latin, but, in the latter case, he must pass an examination in both French and German. As regards the studies prescribed for undergraduates, we observe that candidates for the A. B. degree must take both Greek and Latin during the freshman year, and that those who have pursued

take German during the sophomore year, and vice versa. This prescription is enforced, also, in the courses for the degrees of Bachelor of Philosophy and Bachelor of Science. It follows that every graduate of Brown University is acquainted with both the French and German languages, and, if he has taken an A. B. degree, with Latin and Greek as well. To obtain the degree of Master of Arts at Brown, a candidate must have obtained not only the baccalaureate degree in arts, philosophy, science or letters, but he must also have completed a course of graduate study approved by the faculty, and sufficient in still waged by the unchanging Chinese peoamount to constitute a fifth year of college | ple. The destruction of the Midianites by work. For the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, two years of residence and of postgraduate study are required. What may be termed the plant of a uni-

versity is forthcoming on an impressive

scale at Brown. The library comprises

over one hundred thousand volume

and five other collections of books are

at the service of the students. In one

of these, the Providence Public Library,

there are more than 88,000 volumes, while

another, the Library of the Providence

Athenæum, contains 61,000 more. The uni-

versity possesses a well-equipped astro-

nomical observatory; physical, anatomical,

chemical, botanical and psychological lab-

oratories: mechanical engineering work-

shops; museums of zoology and anthro-

pology; a herbarium; a museum of fine

arts; and a gymnasium. The annual fee

for tuition is for undergraduates \$105,

and for graduates, \$150. The annual

expenditure of a student is said to range

from \$285 to \$630. There are liberal provi-

sions for rendering pecuniary assistance

to deserving but indigent students. There

are two fellowships, each carrying the

income of \$10,000, and about one hundred

scholarships which pay the interest of

sums ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000. There

is also a small loan fund, and there are

We should point out that although Brown

University was founded by Baptists, and

although the President and eight of the

twelve fellows must be members of that

denomination, no religious tests are im-

posed upon professors, tutors or under-

graduates, but, on the contrary, all Protes-

Warfare Under Moses and by the

Chinese.

Chinese chronology, according to their

ancient writers, goes back more than two

million years. From the time of Confucius.

who was born in 551 B. C., to the time when

Heaven and Earth first united to produce

man as the possessor of the soil of China.

According to the Biblical chronology the

creation of ADAM, the first man, took place

only about four or five thousand years be-

fore CHRIST. Chinese records which may be

to the reign of YAOU, 2356 B. C., or about

the period of the Flood, according to the

Biblical chronology of Archbishop USHER

After YAOU came SHUN, who was suc-

Not long after this time, too, occurred the

bers. When the Israelites, in the latter part

of their journey, began to encroach on the

territory of the Midianites on the shore of

the Arabian Gulf, the Biblical narrative tells

us, Balaam (B. C., 1819), a prophet of the

Midianites, a supposed diviner or a magi-

clan, was called into service against the

Israelites. The Scriptural account of the

result, one of the best and most generally

known of the stories of the Bible, is that

rebuked him and refused to go ahead with

corrupting the Israelites and enticing them

Accordingly Moses proceeded to destroy

the Midianites, under the command of God,

as reported in the 25th chapter of Numbers.

to "vex the Midianites and smite them."

plished their destruction was not contrary

"And the LORD spake unto MOSES, saying,

afterward shalt thou be gathered unto thy people.

Avenge the children of Israel of the Midianites

"And MosEs spake unto the people, saying, Arm

against the Midianites, and avenge the LORD of

"Of every tribe a thousand, throughout all the tribes

"So there were delivered out of the thousands of

Israel, a thousand of every tribe, twelve thousand

"And Moses sent them to the war, a thousand o

every tribe, them and PHINEHAS the son of ELEAZAR

the priest, to the war, with the holy instruments, and

"And they warred against the Midianites, as the

"And they slew the Kings of Midian, beside the rest

of them that were slain; namely, EVI, and REKEM,

and ZUR, and HUR, and REBA, five Kings of Midian:

"And the children of Israel took all the women o

Midian captives, and their little ones, and took the

spoil of all their cattle, and all their flocks, and all

"And they burnt all their cities wherein they dwelt,

"And they brought the captives, and the prey, and

the spoil, unto Moses and ELEAZAR the priest, and

unto the congregation of the children of Israel, unto

the camp at the plains of Moab, which are by Jordan

" And Moses, and ELBAZAR the priest, and all the

princes of the congregation, went forth to meet them

"And Moses was wroth with the officers of the host

with the captains over thousands, and captains over

"And Moses said unto them, Have ye saved all the

" Behold, these caused the children of Israel, through

Now therefore kill every male among the little

ones, and kill every woman that hath known man by

"But all the women children, that have not known

aman by lying with him, seep alive for yourselves."

the counsel of BALAAM, to commit trespass against

the LORD in the matter of Peor, and there was a

plague among the congregation of the LORD.

hundreds, which came from the battle.

and all their goodly eastles, with fire.
"And they took all the spoil, and all the prey, both

chapter of Numbers:

of Israel, shall ye send to the war.

the trumpets to blow in his hand.

sword.

of men and of beasts.

near Jericho.

without the camp.

lying with him.

BALAAM'S ass spoke "with man's voice."

they compute, was 2,267,000 years.

tants are admitted on equal terms.

many premiums and prizes.

The Democratic Expansionists Two Years Ago.

destruction of foreigners in China.

savage mercilessness, but the civilization of

China is still the same in spirit as it was

in the Shang dynasty of the time when

Moses wreaked so horrible a vengeance

on the Midianites. We are thus carried

back nearly four thousand years by the

events now occurring in China. Warfare

as we read of it in the Bible is the warfare

the children of Israel is only repeated in the

The principle of unity in the Democratic party is opposition to everything which is done or proposed by the Republicans. There can be no other reason for Democratic opposition to the old Democratic policy of expansion. There are now plenty of Democrats who believe in expansion or are restless under Democratic opposition to it. In 1898, when the patriotic and national feeling stirred by the war had not died out, there were Democratio State conventions that dared to be American. On Aug. 24 the California Democrats declared that they were "opposed to the surrender of any of the territory that has been acquired by American valor and the expenditure of the blood and treasure of our people." On Sept. 10, the Colorado Democrats were for "the independence of Cuba and the retention by this Government of the other Spanish West Indian possessions and the control of all other Spanish territories taken by American forces in the war just closed." On Sept. 8 the Washington Democrats had this to say of expansion:

"While we do not favor an aggressive policy of reneral territorial expansion, we are opposed to the surrender to Spain of any of the territory that has been acquired by American valor and the expenditure of the blood of our people. We do not favor surrendering to Spain's domination the people of any of the Spanish colonies that cooperated with our forces against our enemy in the late war. favor the fullest investigation of all the conditions existing in the Philippine Islands affecting the interests and obligation of our country in the matter of their future treatment and disposition, to the end that final action in relation thereto shall be intelligent and based upon a full knowledge of all the

On Aug. 4, 1898, the Texas Democrats, although they opposed the retention of the Philippines, laid on the table by a vote of 697 to 334 JOE BAILEY'S minority report against a colonial policy, the acquisition of any territory whose inhabitants are incapable of self-government or which would make necessary a larger standing army. Nor would the Texas Democrats join JOE BAILEY in reaffirming the Declaration of Independence and insisting upon accepted as measurably historical go back | the consent of the governed.

In two years the sole Democratic principle of unity, blind opposition to the Republicans, has been quickened and Democratio patriotism has yielded to party spirit. The Oregon election showed how the Pacific States feel about expansion. The Washington and California Democrats were on the right track. They have been overruled. The Democracy has committed itself to anti-expansion exactly as if it had not given sufficient invitation to defeat in Sixteen to One.

It is worth while to rescue from the limbo of old platforms this treasure from the Vermont Democratic Convention of July 20, 1898:

"We oppose the proposed imperialistic policy of the Republican party in the annexation or colonization | was greater have been obvious. Moreover, of any territory won from Spain by arms.

They also believed that "the annexation of Hawaii was an unwise departure from The growth of population in Manhattan our traditional policy." They were more and Bronx from 1,515,301 in 1890 to about logical than the other contractionists.

Oregon and Constitution.

In acknowledging Capt, WILDE's despatch announcing the safe arrival of the battleship Oregon at the dry dock at Kure, Japan, Secretary Long said: "Universal rejoicing over safety of Oregon. She is the Constitution of this generation." In the fewest him. Thereafter the prophet resorted to possible words, Mr. Long described the another and more successful device to ship exactly. The Oregon is the modern accomplish the ruin of the Israelites. He set the Midianite and Moabite women to Constitution.

The Constitution was built at Charles to idolatrous festivals; so that as a divine town, Mass., by Cloghorne & HARTLEY curse on them "there was a plague among from designs by Constructor SAMUEL HUMPHRIES, was launched Oct. 21, 1797, and went into commission the same year under the command of Capt. SAMUEL NICHOLSON, who had superintended her construction. Her fame does not date from her earliest years; when only four years old, in 1801, she was dismantled. and did not go again into commission until to the usages of warfare in those days and it 1803, when Commodore EDWARD PREBLE was not unlike that now pursued by the assumed command. In 1804 Capt. STEPHEN DECATUR became commander, and from Chinese toward Christians and foreigners, though it outrages all modern civilized sen-1805 to 1806 Capt. JOHN RODGERS was in charge. Old Capt. ISAAC HULL commanded sibilities. The story is told thus in the 31st the ship from 1807 until 1812; during the next year Commodore WILLIAM BAIN-BRIDGE tramped the weather side of the quarterdeck; and then came Capt. CHARLES STEWART. STEWART is better known nowome of yourselves unto the war, and let them go adays as the grandfather of PARNELL, who bore his name, than for his own acts; but he was a famous officer of our Navy. He was senior officer of the Navy for seventeen years, entering the service in 1798; he did not die until 1869.

It was during the War of 1812 that the Constitution made her reputation. HULL was in command when she defeated and captured the British frigate Guerrière; under BAINBRIDGE, a few months later, she defeated the frigate Java. Rather more than two years later, under STEWART, she fought and defeated the ships Cyane

and Levant. Full of honors, the Constitution was laid up for two years, and then went into commission again, her new commander being Capt. ARTHUR SINCLAIR. Those were the piping times of peace, and the famous frigate saw more different commanding officers for many years than she did active service of the kind she enjoyed in 1812. In 1825 Capt. THOMAS McDonough commanded her, in 1842, Capt. FOXHALL PAR-KER: in 1844 " Mad JACK " PERCIVAL took command. The Constitution did not take part in the Mexican War, but in 1849 was one of the Mediterranean squadron, and in 1854 was in the African squadron, which we maintained to suppress the slave trade. Daring the Civil War she was attached to the Naval Academy at Annapolis; and many of the Admirals and Captains of to-day can recall the trip to Newport early in the summer of 1861, when the Academy was removed to a safer place than Annapolis. Thirty-two years ago the Constitution, with other vessels used by the Naval

Academy, was in charge of Lieutenant-Commander GEORGE DEWEY. The fame of the Constitution to-day

French during the freshman year must in their reported massacres of foreigners, dates really from Holmes's poem, "Old women and children no less than men, Ironsides," written in 1836, when it was proposed to break the old ship up. Tens and in their refusal to give any quarter to prisoners, are simply following and preof thousands of boys, and doubtless thouserving the usages of warfare of the time sands of girls, have on fateful Fridays for nearly seventy years dashed head foremost of Moses. Since that day the humanity of through the opening lines: Christendom has come to revolt against such

" Aye, tear her tattered ensign down! Long has it waved on high, And many an eye has dimmed to see

The poem perhaps saved the ship, for the old Constitution still floats, though she does no heavier work than show what

an old-time frigate looked like. The Oregon, which Mr. Long has compared to the Constitution, was built at San Francisco by the Union Iron Works, and was launched in 1898, nearly a hundred years after the Constitution. She is of steel, and carries eighteen inches of armor, while the older vessel has only wooden walls. The old frigate mounted at first forty-four guns, and later fifty; the Oregon carries in her main and secondary batteries forty guns all told; yet a single shot from one of her 13-inch rifles weighs almost as much as the metal thrown by both broadsides of the Constitution. Then the older ship is propelled by sails alone, while the younger favorite cannot hoist a yard of canvas, but depends on twin screws and steam for getting about. Finally, the Constitution has a displacement of 1,576 tons, the Oregon one of 10,288. The complements of the two vescels, however, are almost the same; the old fighter carried 456 men, the new one only six more 462.

The Constitution won her place in the hearts of her countrymen " by the sea fights of a three years' war. The Oregon won hers by her wonderful trip from San Francisco to Key West, half around the world, made between March 19 and May 25, 1898, and clinched it by her work in the destruction of CERVERA's fleet on July 3, 1898. The two ships stand on even terms in the affections of Americans.

It is curious that the affection goes to the ship Oregon; probably not one person in a hundred who knows her can tell who commanded her during the war. It was so with the Constitution, however; she fought the Guerrière and the Java, the Cyane and the Levant; it was merely the good fortune of HULL, BAINBRIDGE and STEWART to be in command. So it is with CLARK of to-day; the Oregon made the trip, he was merely in command. Captains come, and Captains go; but the Constitution still floats, and the Oregon is safe. What more can we want, except more like her?

The Great City of New York.

The population of the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, as returned by the census lately taken, is, in round numbers, 2,100,000. Even without the addition by consolidation, therefore, New York is the greatest city in the Union, for the most sanguine estimate gives Chicago less than 2,000,000; but except for that enlargement the two cities would be close together.

The estimate of a population for the whole Greater New York of about 3,500,000 is based on the Health Department's estimates reduced proportionately in the other boroughs as they are actually reduced by the enumeration in Manhattan and The Bronx, and it can reasonably be accepted as approximately correct. This would imply a fort to bring the war to a close. A population for Brooklyn of something like 1,220,000, or a gain of a little more than onehalf upon that for 1890. Such a large ratio of increase is not improbable, for between 1880 and 1890 the increase was more than 42 per cent, and the indications that the proportionate growth during the last decade there were reasonable doubts of the racy of the 1890 enumeration.

The growth of population in Manhattan 2,100,000 in 1900 has been at a ratio much greater than that of any other decade since 1860. The increase between 1890 and 190 has been a little over 38 per cent., while from 1880 to 1890 the census returned it at 25.62 per cent. only, and from 1870 to 1880 it was only 28.02 per cent. That is, the ratio of growth in the last decade more nearly approaches that in the decades previous to

the Civil War, as shown in this table: 1850 to 1860	
1850 to	1860 56.27 per cent
1840 to	185064.86 per cent.
1830 to	1840 58.65 per cent.
1820 to	1830
1810 to	1820
1800 to	1810 59.32 per cent.

That the Manhattan and Bronx borough were growing during the last decade more rapidly than at any time before since the Civil War, has been evident to every observer of the march of improvement on Manhattan Island and in Westchester. A new city has been built up in that time to accommodate an increase of nearly six hun- | figuratively speaking, until his opponents are van dred thousand in population.

The ratio of the growth of Brooklyn, se much greater than that of New York, or more than one-half since 1890, simply continues the experience of that community throughout this century, as this table of the ratio of increase up to 1890 bears witness:

1810 to 1820..... 62.99 | 1860 to 1870..... 48.58 1820 to 1830 72.91 1870 to 1880 48.00 1830 to 1840 192.06 1880 to 1890 42.30 1840 to 1850 167.26

Brooklyn in the lay of its land is more favorable to improvement than New York. and the tendency of its population to increase at a much greater ratio than that of New York will undoubtedly continue until. in the progress of time, the crowded community will extend far down toward Montauk Point, and Long Island will becom one of the most densely populated regions

on the globe. The consolidated city of New York, with its population of 3,500,000 approximately, is now next to London the most populous city of the world, and if it goes on increasing at anything like the rate of the last ten | removal of a dead cas as well as other refuse from a years, before 1920 it will be the first city of the world in magnitude.

At all times a large majority of the delegates [to the Kansas City Convention] were for 18 to 1 in the platform. Assertions to the contrary come only from enemies to the Democratic party or from persons entirely uninformed as to the real sentiment of the convention.—Kansas City Times.

Assertions to the contrary come only from those double-faced Democrats who want their party to be for silver in safely Democratic States and to forget silver in all debatable

States. The Democratic Memphis Commercial-Appeal says that in view of the Chinese situation "it would be the part of prudence for Democratio campaigners to omit all reference to that plank in the Kansas City platform that deals with militarism and a standing army." It would be the part of prudence for the Democratic campaigners to omit all reference to most of the rest of the Kansas City platform. "We are against the Administration because we want the offices," that is about what the Democratic case amounts to. Cut out from the platform its various forms of mania and of folly, and there would be mighty little platform left.

The retreat of the Chinese from Tien-Tsin and neighborhood as reported to the British Admiralty in London yesterday, has no doubt been caused by the flooded condition of the country between there and Pekin. It is not stated whether they withdrew by the railway line or the road along the west bank of the Peiho to the eastward of it, but probably they have taken both routes, the railway for the purpose of rendering it impassable for trains, and the other to utilize the positions which experience in the last advance of Europeans to Pekin showed them were capable of defence. With their new armament and training, they should make a much more formidable resistance than that attempted by the army of the Tartar Gen eral, San-ko-lin-sin, in 1860. Where they will tak up new positions if they stop anywhere short of Pekin can only be found out when recon noitring parties are sent forward, meanwhile the allies can give their whole attention to organizing the next advance. The looting of the native city of Tien-Tsin by some of the al lied troops after its capture, as described by THE SUN correspondent on the spot, does not appear calculated to conciliate the civil popu lation of the rest of the country when it is re ported by fugitives, and is likely to react against the allies in their future movements when they will have need of local assistance for trans port and supplies. The defeat of the Chinese on the Amur i important for the Russians. Blagovestchensk

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

which is situated at the junction of the Zeeys and the Amur, is a city of 40,000 inhabitants whose wealth is based chiefly on the gold mines in the surrounding country, and contains the finest private buildings in all eastern Asia. The great plain between the Zeeya and Bureya rivers to the north and east is extremely fertile, and the former is navigable for a considerable part of its course. The Shilka and the Amur are open from May to October, and there is abundant steam communication on both rivers. The head of navigation on the Shilka is at Stretensk, which is the terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway, and the point where troops and military stores for Manchuria will embark for their destinations on the Sungari, from where, at Harbin and other points, they will be directed by road and rail to the south. All along the northern bank of the Amur the Cossack stanitzas or posts, planted previous to 1858 by Mouravieff at every twenty or thirty miles, have grown into thriving villages. Agriculture is increasing and immigration is encouraged by the Russian Government. Aigun, opposite Blagovestchensk, which has just been the scene of the fighting between the Russians and Chinese, is the town where the treaty opening the Sungari to Russian steamers was signed in 1858. Many of the towns and cities of Manchuria that now seems destined to pass under Russian rule are of considerable size. Tsitsihar on the Nonna having about 30,000 inhabitants; Petuna some 60,000, and Kirin, 200,000. At the last named there was in 1898 a Government arsenal capable of turning out 10,000 Hotchkiss and 9,000 Mauser cartridges a day.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The reports received from Lord Roberts show the Boers to be as active as ever. Gen. De Wei so far remains in the field in the Free State and Lord Roberts himself is directing operations against the main position of the Transvaalers at Middelburg, east of Pretoria, where it is hoped the Boers may meet a crushing defeat. In the country west of Johannesburg which several weeks ago was described as completely subdued, the railway has been attacked and a train derailed. The harassing nature of their work is telling seriously on the health and morals of the British troops, for which reason, as well as on account of the international outlook, Lord Roberts has been urged to make a supreme efgood deal of dissatisfaction is felt by the British authorities in South Africa at the freedom with which the Portuguese authorities are permitting the Boers to obtain supplies of all kinds through Lorenzo Marques, and to send their cattle in great droves into Portuguese territory for safety from seizure by the British. The impossibility of capturing the Boer cannon and field guns is also giving e to a good deal of unfavorable or the commanders of the mounted forces, it being argued that there must be some radical defect in their handling of their corps, when guns drawn by oxen have invariably been able to get away from large bodies of horsemen.

The Experience of a Busy Crank.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Being speak a few words to those of my brother cranks who, for various reasons, are obliged to remain in town and suffer all sorts of annoyances during the present hot spell of weather. While every dyed-in-the-wool crank must have his

own particular hobby, it does not necessarily follow that such hobby is altogether harmless. Therefore I will state that I am "agin" any crank that directly or indirectly, exploits his hobby to the detriment or an noyance of any person who, unfortunately or otherwise, may have no hobby at all. As to my par.icular hobby or hobbies, I will designate them as "antinoise and anti-nuisance," two wonderfully growing twins in this city that thrive upon general careles.

The great trouble with the average crank is that he is liable to abandon his principles if he finds that any expense will be incurred by their furtherance; he thereupon shunts himself with his hobby off into innocuous desuctude. Such is not the case, however, with the conscientious crank; he "stays in the ring," quished.

In starting out upon my career against the above mentioned growing twins, it was but natural that I should seek the assistance of the City Improvemen Society, 10 East Twenty-third street. This organi zation, I was told, made a specialty of "seeking the enforcement of all laws relating to nulsances detrimental to health or order." I procured one of their pamphlets of information, containing excerpts of ordinances relating to "anti-noise and anti-nuisance as well as many other matters which a good citizer should be familiar with.

This pamphictabove referred to, in addition to son correspondence upon the subject, enabled me to choke off some of the spasmodic features of noise and nui sance. For instance, I succeeded in running off several noisy and disturbing hand organs by threatening arrest if they did not "move on when ordered to do sa" The ordinance further prohibits them from playing before 9 o'clock in the morning or after 7 o'clock in the evening. I also complained of a particularly noisy gang of boys playing ball near n residence and obtained relief. By the same means I have kept my street in good repair and there is not broken or uneven sidewalk in the whole block. I have also kept grocers and other tradesmen from usurping too much of the passageway, and have had a number of wooden guards removed from open coal ho covers replaced on same. I had a leaky awning fixed up and a crosswalk repaired; have given a careless street cleaner a little more work to do, and caused the vacant lot which apparently was nobody's businto attend to; the society further caused this same lot be properly fenced, and it is now decorated with beautiful oil-painted advertisements.

I am now working overtime to break up the habit o the Metropoiltan railway conductors and motormen in not stopping for me at my corner, and after I repor a few more to the society, it is my opinion that I shall be able to get on a car without being compelied to run for it half a block.

The above society, of which I am a subscribing member, has several important matters on hand re quiring legislation, one of which is the overcrowding of surface cars, especially open cars; the Health Department has signified its cooperation, but the society would like an increased number of patrons. "It takes money to make the mare go," and I have yet to learn of another organization of any kind whatever in this town whose officers not only devote their time but annually contribute to make up the deficit, which last year amounted to some \$1,500. J. M. STARBUCK.

Mr. Snore Walks in His Sleep. From the Philadelphia Times.

asleep, walked out of the second-story window of his home in Coatesville last night, breaking his collar-

OUR CONSTITUTION IN CHINA. How It Came to Be Translated and Taken Home for Study.

WASHINGTON, July 21 .- The relation of the United States to the responsible Government of China is, in some respects, different from that of any other nation. At the present horrible orisis all is confusion and chaos. In the future a lasting settlement is to be made. It will be full of difficulties, but America holds a place of vantage. The following paragraphs explain, in part, why this is so-why the high officials of China understand us better than they do any nation of Europe. When the first Chinese legation to the United States settled in Washington it was accompanied by a very intelligent and cuitivated attaché, by name Tsai Sih Yung. He came of an ancient Chinese family, one of whose members had been Prime Minister of the Empire-a very unusual post for a pure Chinese to hold under a Manchu Tartar dynasty. He was a graduate of Dr. Martin's college at Pekin and had also taken his bachclor's degree in the Chinese examinations. During his residence in Washington he formed a close friendship with Dr. Edward S. Holden. then one of the astronomers of the United States Naval Observatory. In one of their conversations Tsai was asked the object of the coming of his legation. "Why, it is to make a treaty with your country." "And how is a treaty made?" "It is a written agreement between your President and our Emperor."
"Nothing more?" "No, nothing more than this." It transpired that Tsai, and his Minister as well, was totally ignorant of the treatymaking functions of the Senate; and they were thrown into consternation when they heard the story of the rejection of the treaty with Denmark by the Senate after President Grant had arranged for the cession of the Danish West

accept American citizenship.
Out of this conversation grew a project to translate the Constitution of the United States nto the Chinese language. For many months the Chinaman and the American met daily Each provision of the Constitution was carefully explained and discussed and then written down, with a commentary; on a subsequent day the Chinese translation was rendered back into English and again discussed until all was clear Doubtful points were referred to Frederick W. Whitridge, Esq., of the New York bar, in writing, or, occasionally to Mr. Justice Bradley of the Supreme Court. Finally the document was completely and satisfactorily translated with a marginal commentary and sent as an official despatch to the Tsung-li-Yamen in Pekin. A copy of it was deposited by President Holden in the library of the University of California where it now is. On Tsai's partit had been labor of love and on his return to China it won for him official advancement in rank and rises. His American co-adju tor was glad to give a portion of his early a year to this public service which the resulted in making the high officials in Pekin understand the United States of America as they understand no other country. They are themselves a literary people and are used to relying on the written word. They know the organization of Great Britain or o Germany in a very different way from that of our own country, and we are, accordingly

Indies, and after the confiding Danes of St.

Thomas and Santa Cruz had formally voted to

trusted as no other country is. Our opportunities at the present crisis are unique. Every European government is distrusted by all the high officials at Pekin-by those friendly to foreign inventions as well as by those who hate and despise the foreigner and all his works. When the time comes to adjust a final and lasting settlement for the future it is in the power of America to take a high stand. The Constitution of our Government is understood. It is known that we desire no territorial acquisitions. We desire and we mean to have the freest opportunities for trade and above all things the fullest protection for our citizens in foreign parts. It may be neces sary for our troops to join with those of Europe and Japan in a punitive expedition. It may even be necessary to raze the walls of Pekin to the ground, to plough the site and to sow it with salt, as the Tartar Chief Jenhiz Khan was used to do with the rebellious cities of Bokhara and Turkistan. All this will be understood as deserved punishment for acts which even the Chinese cannot defend. But in the final adjustment of relations America may hold a should be safeguarded in all our acts.

Gen. James H. Wilson-Views of Confederate Soldier.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If there is to be a war in China or elsewhere in which the United States is to take part, the present Administration could do no better service to the country than to place Gen. James H. Wilson in chief command of the field.

During the Civil War in the organization of the cavalry corps of Thomas's army in Tennespassed in the history of that struggle. Nothing escaped his vigilance, and in serving his cause friend and foe alike came under his impressments. Street cars, omnibuses, circuses, everything gave up its live stock. Even the Vice-President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, had to walk, for Wilson took his carriage horses for the cavalry. The result was the finest cavalry corps ever seen in the United States. This corps was the most important factor in driving Hood from Nashville and the brilliant and irresistible campaign of Gen. Wilson from the Tennessee River to Macon. Ga., was the coup de grace to the Confederacy in the Middle South.

It was both an error of judgment and an in ustice to the country to assign Gen. Wilson to an inactive department during the JOHN A. WYETH. NEW YORK, July 20.

A Good Word for B. R. T.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There are many people in a large city such as ours who go about "looking for trouble," and when they cannot find the genuine thing they imagine all sorts of in justices and impositions heaped upon them from all sources, and particularly by conductors and motormen and the trolley system generally.

They are like the over-anxious man who predicted that the wheel of the car would surely come off before they reached Brighton Beach one of our very warm evenings this week. After worrying himse'f and every one else who was near enough to hear him, how disappointed he must have felt that the wheel persistently stayed where it belonged! We are so quick to condemn and so slow to praise

a railroad and its management!

May we add one word of praise and thanks to system that is not slow, when the opportunity presents itself, to confer a benefit and a blessing upon the little people of the community-those who are the most grateful and appreciative and wholly worthy? A trip to Coney Island or to Prospect Park is great treat to many of our small citizens, and it to also an expensive one when we have seventy-five or a hundred children to think of, and it is overshadowed with many difficulties; but when Mr. Breckenri dge placed at our disposal one of the large cars of the system under his management the clouds began to disappear and he made it possible for us to count one more of those instructive and delightful trips upon the programme mapped out for our vacation school

work.

We know that Mr. Breckenridge would have feit amply repaid for this one of the many free cars which the B. R. T. give for the use of the free schools during the summer months could be have heard the burste of applause and delight with which each new discovery was announced on the trip.

Some one has told us to make our children laugh at the years of age and at 20 they will laugh at the remembrance of it. We feel assured that there are a few smiles that will come to these little ones a few years hence.

years hence.

We send the thanks of the children and their mothers to the kind. patient and painstaking conductor and motorman who took us to and brought us from the park so carefully, courteously and safely. Hoping that THE SUN will give space to our public acknowledgment of the favor granted to us in its valuable columns, we remain most gratefully, HELEN R. FRARY. Kindergariner.

MARY E. McLAUGHLIN,

PRINCIPAL VARATION School No. 18

BROOKLYN, July 21.

Brooklyn, July 21.

The Viper's Official Trial.

From the London Times of July 14. The Viper, torpedo boat destroyer, which is engined by the Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Company, underwent yesterday at Wallsend-on-Tyne one hour's trial at maximum speed. The mean of two consecutive runs on the measured mile was 36.85 knots, and THE SHUT DOOR.

A Correspondent Who Proposes a General Boycott on China.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the course of your very interesting and instructive editorial article, "Why Distrust Japan," you make the statement that the alied Powers, or some of them at least, are averse to giving Japan a free hand in dealing with the Chinese uprising for fear that the two nations might eventually-acting in concert against the Western Powers-by sheer force of numbers overrun the nearest European countries and inaugurate what you term "a third Mongol invasion, like that of the Huns in the fifth and of the Tartars in the thirteenth century.'

Of course that is only calling up visions of the dead past, never to be reenacted in the face of the progress the world has made since then. But if the world has progressed immensely in But if the world has progressed immensely in the West, it is evident that the Eastern countries, with Japan in the lead, thanks to their ever increasing contact with the civilization of the Western nations, are also but just awakening to a realization of their latent strength; and China, driven to desperation during the greater portion of the waning century by the interference of the missionaries on the one hand, and the importunities of the trading nations for an "open door" on the other, has at last, like a maddened bull, confronted by the cruel matadores, replaced its fear by a frenzied attack on its tormentors.

To further extend this simile, the Powers have got to take this maddened buil by the horns and hold on until it is powerless for further learns.

its tormentors.

To further extend this simile, the Powers have got to take this maddened built by the horns and hold on until it is powerless for further haven. How best and most effectively to dot is its the problem of the unexpected condition with which they are suddenly confronted. From all accounts the country is or will be affaine from end to end. If the allies—taking for granted that they will work in harmony—elect to invade the principal provinces with ever so large an army or armies they are sure to be opposed everywhere by a numerically larger force of semibarbarous men who ask and give no quarter; who will slay our thousands even if we do slay their tens of thousands, qui bono? It will be a cruel and a useless sacrifice of blood and treasure and where is the glory?

Rather than pursue this course why not employ the Mongolian method of festina lent? you say their invasions took generations to accomplish results; why not, instead of working for an "open door" into China, shut the door tight and keep the bolts securely fixed on the outside—or our side? This means that the interested Powers can blockade and take possession of her seaport towns, while Russia, if need be single-handed, could hen them in on the land side bordering on her own provinces.

This method of conquering China will doubtless occupy more time than would a campaign of open warfare necessitating the sacrifice of an untold number of lives, not to speak of the misery that will surely be the lot of the participants in such an undertaking. Shut them unas above indicated, within their own borders and they will in time come to terms and even themselves sue for the open door, the enforced opening of which to the Western nations has been the principal cause of the dilemma in which they now find themselves involved.

New York, July 20.

L. B.

TREES IN TOWN.

Their Influence on Health and Comfort-The Importance of Preserving Them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is a well-known fact that in a city like this the brick and the mortar of buildings, the stone and the asphalt of streets reflect and preserve the heat of the sun to such an extent that not even during the night is there any appreciable fall in the temperature. I quote from Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin's excellent paper, read before the County Medical Society: Here is where the modifying effects of trees can be

nost beneficial. As trees maintain an average mean temperature of 54 degrees Fahrenbeit in all seasons it is easy to see what a constant cooling influence they cossess in an atmosphere of 90 degrees. Add to this the constant exhalation from the leaves of watery apor that has been absorbed from the moisture in the soil and from the surrounding air, and the cooling effect is much enhanced. This takes place mos actively during the heated portion of the day, when it s most needed. A general purification of the air is not the least benefit to be derived from vegetation, as carbonic acid is absorbed and oxygen given out, ust the reverse of what takes place in the animal economy. The purifying and cooling influences of trees placed uniformly through the city would have a marked influence on the public health in sum mer. The Tree Planting Association of New York has proved that various species of trees are adapted to our soil, and with a little care can be made to thrive. It seems, however, that in a matter that concerns not only the health but the beauty of the town the city itself should be responsible for a uniform and continuous effort. If our thoroughfares not be so intolerable and unhealthful. The construction of the underground road through upper Broadway will injure the life of the beautiful rows of trees now planted in that thoroughfare. It is much to b of public health as well, efficient steps may be taken to preserve the life of these trees. New York is bare enough without sacrificing any vegetation in a satisfactory state of growth.

Is it not amazing when these things are known that the people of the upper West Side will allow the destruction of an avenue which

will allow the destruction of an avenue which was destined to be one of the greatest ornaments to our city? Mass meetings ought to be held and those who are instrumental in this wanton desceration informed in no uncertain tones that they must seek some other route for their underground road.

I appeal to the columns of The SUN and to its numerous readers. Can you not do something toward preserving our trees? I am aware that hearings have been held and plans discussed, but they have not yet amounted to anything and there seems but little prospect that they will. In the meantime the work goes on. Yours for the health and beauty of our city,

FLOYD B. ENNIST, M.D.

NEW YORK, July 21.

NEW YORK, July 21.

Sixteen to One in Evergreen. Kansas City Convention wanted to put 'live issues' n its platform, and they put in a plank on sliver at 16 to 1 in "unlimited" quantities without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. They thought it a very live issue, as it is in fact, but in order to try and pacify D. B. Hill and earry

New York they put it away down past the middle, to kind of obscure it. The nation's honor and integrity are at stake, and all sound money men, regardless of party, must

stand and vote together. There is not an "imperialist" in the United States unless he is on a visit here from the old country A. F. BELO, M. D.

EVERGREEN, Ala., July 19.

The Mystery of the Cipher Despatch TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If Mr. Conger were 'in British legation, under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops," is it quite with in reason to believe that a messenger from the Tsungli-Yamen could simply jog through the Chinese lines, walk up to the legation gate and hand in a message for our Minister? To accomplish this would have first necessitated a cessation of hostilities on both sides and a further arrangement pour parler. With a fanatical and suspicious force of beseigers and a band of defenders in desperate stratts, is it reasonable to believe that all this could have been accomplished by the mere announcement that a messenger was waiting to deliver a despatch to the American Minister? NEW YORK, July 21.

Erving Winslow and George Frisbie Hoar. From the Dorchester Beacon. Senator Hoar decides as a wise man and a patriot must decide; and for so deciding multitudes of yelping

urs are snarling at his heels. Mr. Erving Winslow, emerging from the obscurity of the occupation of book agent or some-thing of the sort, gets himself boosted into the aid position of Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League and adopts the policy of keeping himself be ore the public by a succession of attacks upon men of prominence. Mr. Winslow is the very littlest dog with the very largest bark of the whole lot, and he snaps and snarls at the great statesman's heels in a way that fills the other pups with admiration and envy. Mr. Winslow-but why waste words and good paper upon Mr. Winslow? Senator Hoar has condes o kick him into the middle of some time in the future

Two of Our Navy Officers in Japan.

From the Reformed Church Messenger. It is cause for much satisfaction that some of the Inited States Government officials that occasionalis visit Japan give clear and unmistakable testimony or Christ. This was the case with Lieut Hobson of Merrimac fame, who delivered a Christian address in one of the Japanese cities while en route to Manila-On the evening of April 14 last, Rear Admiral J. Watson, who was then commanding the Asiatic squadon, had an appointment to address the Young Men's Christian Association in Toklo, After the engagement had been made arrangements were entered in for the Admiral's presentation to the Emperor, but our naval commander requested that the ceremonles should not be allowed to interfere with his appointment for the evening. Admiral Watson's address was brief and to the point.